

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

APPROVED BY THE

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 1, 1923.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1922, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

R E P O R T .

SCHOOL POPULATION.

A glance at the following tables will show that during the year 1922 the number of commitments to the three schools dropped considerably as compared with the previous two years. Commitments to the Lyman School for Boys decreased 18.75 per cent in 1922 from 1921. The Industrial School for Girls shows a decrease of only 9 per cent, while the Industrial School for Boys shows a decrease of 22.5 per cent.

The decrease in the number of commitments has resulted in a lower daily average number of inmates in all of the schools. This is very fortunate, for many reasons, but particularly because it brings the population of the schools down to their normal capacities. More personal attention can thus be given to the individual boy and girl.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lyman School for Boys | 347 | 341 | 277 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 118 | 133 | 121 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 285 | 352 | 273 |

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES. | | | Normal Capacity. | Number in School Nov. 30, 1922. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. | | |
| Lyman School for Boys | 439 | 467 | 442 | 450 | 391 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 221 | 288 | 278 | 284 | 230 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 334 | 304 | 292 | 268 | 272 |

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30). | Lyman School for Boys. | Industrial School for Boys. | Industrial School for Girls. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 1913 | 254 | 202 | 126 | 582 |
| 1914 | 246 | 239 | 125 | 610 |
| 1915 | 289 | 218 | 90 | 597 |
| 1916 | 257 | 221 | 134 | 612 |
| 1917 | 384 | 258 | 155 | 797 |
| 1918 | 419 | 289 | 169 | 877 |
| 1919 | 332 | 374 | 180 | 886 |
| 1920 | 347 | 285 | 118 | 750 |
| 1921 | 341 | 352 | 133 | 826 |
| 1922 | 277 | 273 | 121 | 671 |
| Totals | 3,146 | 2,711 | 1,351 | 7,208 |

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1922, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,121, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1922.*

| SCHOOL. | In the Schools. | On Parole. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------|
| Lyman School for Boys | 391 | 1,865 | 2,256 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 230 | 906 | 1,136 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 272 | 457 | 729 |
| Total | 893 | 3,228 | 4,121 |

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report | \$8,048 88 |
| Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole | 79,062 25 |
| Expenses of Girls Parole Branch | 34,517 69 |
| Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys | 221,020 70 |
| Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys | 143,074 36 |
| Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls | 144,158 84 |
| Total | \$629,882 72 |

DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH CABOT PUTNAM.

Miss Elizabeth Cabot Putnam, a former trustee of the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Girls, died Oct. 9, 1922, at the age of 86 years.

Miss Putnam was appointed as Trustee in June, 1880, and for almost a quarter of a century, or until 1904, labored incessantly for the unfortunate wards of the State, giving herself to the work with unexampled devotion. At that time Miss Putnam decided to resign her public office, but her interest continued unabated in

the boys and girls of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and for many years thereafter she continued her work as a volunteer visitor.

The following excerpt from a "Minute unanimously adopted by the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools at a meeting held in Lancaster, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904, all of the trustees being present, upon the resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston" will undoubtedly prove of interest at this time: —

Partly by law and partly by custom the trustees previously exercised a divided responsibility over their wards during the critical years of probation, the visiting system being directed by the State Board of Charity. In 1895, at the cost of incalculable effort, in which Miss Putnam as ever took the lead, legislation was enacted under which the trustees assumed the full care of Lyman School boys up to the time of their majority; and they are now in process of assuming a similar undivided responsibility toward the probationers of the State Industrial School.

This brief outline of advance in methods and conditions gives meagre indication of what each step forward has meant in the way of improved opportunity for a multitude of boys and girls, and of how unsparingly Miss Putnam has surrendered herself to their service.

Never careful that her services should be recognized, she has been content to undertake the most humble offices, and to work in indirect and most laborious ways. Never desirous of prominence, she yet outstripped all her comrades in securing the legislation without which improvement in method was impossible, and in combating proposed legislation hostile to the interests of the school. She has sought always not to build up an imposing institution, but to open a way for the individual, to use the institution as a means toward a freer and a fuller life. Above all, the standard of what is due from the State to the disinherited among its children has been permanently raised in Massachusetts by Miss Putnam's twenty-four years of public service.

DEATH OF WALTER A. WHEELER.

Walter A. Wheeler, for 25 years Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch of Massachusetts Training Schools, passed away on Sept. 7, 1922, at the age of 72 years.

Mr. Wheeler had served the State in various capacities for nearly fifty years, beginning as a teacher in 1872. He served a term in the State Legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was appointed superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, the state home for dependent children. It was in this position that he conceived the ideas which later were to make him known as the father of the system of placing boys and girls in foster homes instead of keeping them in an institution for a long period of time. By carrying out his ideas and finding homes for all of these children, he soon made the State School at Monson unnecessary and it was closed in 1895, and in that year he was selected to take charge of the work among the boys who were paroled from the Lyman School. He occupied the position of Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch until he retired on June 1, 1920, having reached the age of 70.

No one who has had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Wheeler can ever forget his kindly, gentle nature and his love for and interest in the boy and in his welfare.

RESIGNATION OF EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

On Aug. 31, 1922, Miss Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, to accept a higher salaried position with the Massachusetts Civic League. For ten years Miss Burleigh had been directing the work of the Girls Parole Branch, which has charge of all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls.

The efficiency and high standards of the parole department are well known throughout the country. This is due, in a large measure, to the untiring efforts and whole-hearted devotion of Miss Burleigh. During her years of service, she has built up a splendid organization and trained a most loyal and efficient staff of workers. Under her guidance much progress has been made in the supervision of

paroled girls in the community. There are many young women, both in this Commonwealth and throughout the country, who will always remember Miss Burleigh's administration because of her help and inspiration to them. Much of their success in life is due to the training received while under her care and the guidance of her able assistants.

The Trustees wish Miss Burleigh the greatest success and happiness in her new work.

ALMEDA F. CREE, NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Almeda F. Cree, for several years assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, was, on Sept. 1, 1922, promoted to the position of superintendent made vacant by the resignation of Miss Edith N. Burleigh.

Miss Cree has been connected with the parole department since 1909, first as a visitor, then as investigator of the girls' families, homes and delinquencies, and as assistant superintendent. She is thoroughly familiar with all of the details of the work, having acted as superintendent at various times during the absence of the superintendent.

Miss Cree's work of investigating and recording the histories of the girls committed to the Industrial School deserves special mention because of the highly important part these records play in the study and treatment of the individual girl. In this work she displayed unusual tact, extreme thoroughness and a keen sense of fair-mindedness — all very essential for such difficult and delicate work. This experience is bound to be of great value to her as superintendent where she must deal with so many girls, parents, employers and public officials. The trustees feel very fortunate to have in the department a person so well fitted by training and experience to take up the work which Miss Burleigh had been doing so efficiently.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 regular meetings during the year, in addition to the 48 meetings of the various committees. The question of the parole of a boy or girl requires much attention and careful thought in order to make a decision which, after all the factors and circumstances of the case are considered, will be consistent with the future welfare of the boy or girl. During the past year, the Board considered 1,785 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

At the regular monthly meetings of the Board, the heads of the institutions and departments are present to discuss their particular problems with the trustees. Parents, friends, attorneys and public officials appear before the Board regarding certain inmates whom they think should be paroled to their homes. The trustees give full consideration to all such requests and try to reach the decision which will be for the best interests of the boy or girl concerned. There were 16 such hearings in 1922.

The trustees are consulted many times during the year by different officers of the institutions and parole departments regarding matters upon which they need assistance before the regular meeting of the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board for September was combined with an outing at the home of Miss Bleakie, Worcester Road, Framingham. In addition to the Trustees, there were invited the Governor, the Trustees' wives, the Judges of the local and nearby courts, several neighbors, the superintendents of the training schools and parole branches, the visitors of the parole branches and the clerical force of the central offices of the trustees. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the Chairman of the Board called upon several persons for speeches. A male quartet from the Boys Parole Branch furnished some music.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 133 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The Parole Committees of the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet each month at the schools. In addition to the above visits by the trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 33 times during the year.

The inmates of all the training schools have the right to communicate with the Trustees by letter at any time and they are privileged to speak to the Trustees or their secretary on their visits to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

Special attention is given to the spiritual welfare of the boys and girls in the training schools. An opportunity is provided for all boys and girls to attend religious worship according to their own faith. Religious instruction is provided at appropriate times. Many officers in the school assist in this work and some workers come regularly from the outside to conduct services and to administer generally to the spiritual needs of their faith. During the year \$5,331.76 was expended on religious instruction in the three training schools.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of an outbreak of influenza in the early part of the year at the boys' schools, the general health of both the inmates and officers of all three schools has been very good. All of the schools are now equipped with a hospital which will enable them to take care of any emergency. Competent physicians visit the schools regularly and give careful attention to the health of the inmates. Regular hours of work and play, of eating and sleeping, are responsible in a large measure for the excellent health of the boys and girls in the training schools.

An interesting statement, showing the gain in weight of boys in the Industrial School for Boys (see report of superintendent, page 26) is typical of the other schools.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The savings accounts of boys and girls on parole continue to grow. All boys and girls are urged to save in order that they may have something to start with when they reach the age of 21 and pass out of the trustees' care. At the close of the year the Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit of \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. This is a net gain of \$4,112.59 over the previous year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$20,072.91 for the corresponding period, representing 567 accounts, a net gain of \$2,078.51.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Lyman School for Boys, a new central kitchen and storehouse has been constructed, the Legislature appropriating \$75,000 for this purpose. This building was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year. The excavating, plumbing, steam fitting, grading and electric wiring were done by the boys under the supervision of competent officers.

An account of other improvements at the Lyman School will be found under the superintendent's report.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the central kitchen and laundry building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 the previous year, was completed and placed in service in July. It has added much to the efficiency of the school. Steam from this building is used to heat three others, bringing about a great saving in fuel.

The new infirmary building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$45,000, was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year.

At the Industrial School for Girls, two cottages were connected with the central heating plant. New steam heating systems were installed in four other cottages. A new barn was constructed at the Bolton branch.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The trustees have requested the Legislature for funds to move and relocate a cottage at the Industrial School for Boys, and for material for rebuilding a barn, for hay storage and horses, at the same institution; also for an appropriation for the construction of a chapel and assembly building at the Lyman School for Boys.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*.

The past year has been one of encouragement in many respects despite many trying incidents. In the statistical tables you will note that the number of new commitments has dropped from 341 in 1921 to 277 during 1922, and that the daily average was 442.34, or a decrease of 25.01 from the daily average of the previous year. This means that we have been able to reduce the numbers in our cottages and give the masters an opportunity for work with the boys of a more personal nature than is possible with a larger number.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The school grades have done commendable work. The course of study has been much the same as last year. The boys have shown keen interest — a fact due largely to the earnestness and efficiency of the teachers. Many of our boys come to the school with a dislike for study and for the restraint of school life, and it requires unusual tact and patience on the teacher's part to overcome this dislike. There has been a spirit of loyalty through the year, not one of the boys having run away from the school department.

The drawing, music, gymnasium and manual training classes have continued their successful work, as well as the class in wood turning and forging, the latter class devoting a part of the day to repair work for the institution. The printing department has done more and better work this year than usual. The boys have applied themselves diligently to their tasks. The work of the three institutions and of the two parole departments furnishes good material for instruction. The department is greatly handicapped for the want of a new cylinder press. An appropriation for this has been asked for, and it would be an advantageous outlay.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The boys have derived much pleasure from the varied entertainments provided during the year. Besides the moving-picture entertainments, special holiday programs appropriate to the day have been given. Much interest and friendly rivalry have been shown in the inter-cottage games, each cottage having its major and minor baseball, football and basketball teams.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been excellent, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza the first of the year. During the past year there has been noted a great improvement in the boys' teeth, due to the fact that special emphasis has been placed upon better care of the teeth. The efficiency of the dental operating room has been greatly increased by the addition of a Clark dental electric unit with Ritter engine, new chair and dental cabinet, overhead indirect light for operating, and a new set of operating and extracting instruments. The dentist is now able to care for more patients and in a more thorough manner.

Death has claimed one of our efficient officers, Mr. Frank A. Buxton, express and truck driver for nearly four years, who was stricken with septic pneumonia and lived only a few days.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The year just ended has been an especially busy one along the line of construction and repair work. The Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for a new central kitchen and storehouse building, to be fully equipped, and to have a refrigerating plant. This building is nearly completed. The excavating, grading, plumbing, steam fitting and electric wiring are being done by the boys under the supervision of competent instructors.

A concrete subway, two hundred feet in length, connecting the new building with the central heating plant has been built by boys of the industrial classes.

Extensive repairs were made at Berlin cottage. The interior was entirely renovated with paint and paper, and new ceilings were put into the schoolroom, dining room and kitchen. A new floor was laid in the kitchen and new windows put in to give added light and ventilation. Electric light fixtures were installed in the dining room and kitchen.

The old 35 kilowatt generator at the power plant has been replaced with a new 50 kilowatt Ames generator, which adds to the efficiency of the plant. New electric wire cable was installed in the subways. A line of water pipe was placed in the school building for fire protection.

At Riverview cottage one side of the house was shingled, several rooms painted, ceilings repaired, and a new boiler for heating installed. At Davitt cottage, the foundation of the barn was rebuilt and a new floor laid. All of the farm buildings, and several cottages (Gables, Maple, Wayside and the Inn) were painted on the exterior. The interior of several cottages (Elms, Chauncy, Boulder, Gables, Oak and Davitt) was painted throughout.

Many of the electric light poles and wires were replaced, due to damage from the ice storm of November, 1921. A new bull and ox stable, of cement and wood construction, was built by boys of the carpentry and masonry classes. New partitions, a telephone booth, and new furniture were installed in the office of the administration building, adding greatly to the efficiency of the work. Alterations were made in the basement of the administration building to provide clothing and recreation rooms for the employees.

GROUNDS.

A large amount of work has been done for the improvement of the lawns, trees and shrubbery. Fifteen hundred feet of cement sidewalks, from the administration building to the Park Street station, and from Elms cottage to the central kitchen and storehouse, have been completed and much grading has been done. The greenhouse produced a large quantity of cut flowers for institutional use, as well as the seedlings and young plants for the farm.

FARM.

The farm produced abundantly, although the season was unfavorable for the growing of some crops. Potatoes, although a large acreage was planted, rotted badly at the time of digging, due to the cold, wet season. Ensilage corn did not do as well as usual. The supply of vegetables and small fruits was good. A large apple crop was harvested. The dairy produced sufficient milk and butter for institution needs. The poultry department was most productive, supplying eggs and poultry in abundance. A large flock of young birds has been raised, by which it is hoped to keep up our record of the past year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1922 is respectfully submitted.

Early last spring we had quite an epidemic of influenza, something over one hundred and fifty cases. In October between the 9th and the 15th we had thirty cases of follicular tonsillitis. Cultures were taken from all these cases and in every instance the report was negative. We had a number of cases of diphtheria, one in January, one in April, one in May, four in June and one in November. Four boys who were found to be carriers were also in quarantine at various times. There were but two cases of appendicitis during the year and but one case of pneumonia. Most of the acute sickness, as usual, was due to ordinary colds, accidents and incidental ills.

The amount of actual sickness does not vary much from year to year, aside from epidemics. The routine hospital work however has increased materially in the last few years, each year more and more time being required, and still the work is being done by one nurse and a matron, the same as when the hospital was built fifteen years ago.

Following is a summary of our work: —

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of visits by physician | 359 |
| Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients | 11,065 |
| Number of cases admitted to hospital | 432 |
| Number of different patients treated, out-patients | 4,872 |
| Number of different patients treated, ward patients | 432 |
| Average number of patients in hospital daily | 7 |
| Average number of out-patients in hospital daily | 30 |
| Largest number treated in one day, out-patients | 50 |
| Largest number treated in one day, ward patients | 24 |
| Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients | 9 |
| Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients | 1 |
| Number of new inmates examined by physician | 277 |
| Number of inmates leaving examined by physician | 761 |
| Number of inmates returned examined by physician | 306 |
| Number of inmates released to other hospitals or institutions: | |
| Massachusetts General Hospital | 63 |
| Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary | 12 |
| Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions: | |
| State Infirmary at Tewksbury | 1 |
| Westfield State Sanatorium | 1 |
| Number of operations performed | 8 |
| Number of inmates whose vision was tested | 53 |
| Number of inmates given glasses | 26 |
| Number of inmates whose eyes were treated | 36 |
| Number of inmates whose ears were treated | 45 |
| Number of inmates whose nose and throat were tested | 35 |

Special Cases:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Influenza | 165 |
| Tonsillitis | 40 |
| Diphtheria | 8 |
| Pneumonia | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 |
| Appendicitis | 2 |
| Varicocele | 1 |
| Burns | 2 |
| Ingrowing nail | 1 |
| Frozen feet | 1 |
| Fractures | 5 |
| Tonsils and Adenoids | 43 |

Report of Dental Work Performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of patients seen by dentist | 2,252 |
| Number of amalgam fillings | 629 |
| Number of cement fillings | 507 |
| Number of extractions | 560 |
| Number of treatments | 470 |
| Number of root fillings | 18 |
| Number of cleanings | 885 |
| Number of gold crowns | 7 |
| Number of partial upper plates with clasp | 2 |
| Number of partial lower plates with clasp | 2 |

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Boys in school Nov. 30, 1921 | 465 |
| RECEIVED: — Committed | 277 |
| Recommitted | 3 |
| Returned from places | 440 |
| Runaways captured | 118 |
| Returned from hospitals | 59 |
| Returned from funerals | 9 |
| Returned from visits to sick relatives | 5 |
| | 911 |
| Whole number in the school during the twelve months | 1,376 |
| RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives | 478 |
| Paroled to others than relatives | 145 |
| Boarded out | 138 |
| Runaways | 124 |
| Sent to hospitals | 64 |
| Turned over to police | 1 |
| Transferred to Industrial School for Boys | 20 |
| Released to funerals | 8 |
| Released to visit sick relatives | 7 |
| Transferred to Westfield Sanatorium | 1 |
| | 986 |
| Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1922 | 390 |

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

| COUNTIES. | Year ending Nov. 30, 1922. | Previously. | Totals. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Barnstable | 1 | 112 | 113 |
| Berkshire | 5 | 403 | 408 |
| Bristol | 38 | 1,279 | 1,317 |
| Dukes | 1 | 23 | 24 |
| Essex | 29 | 1,890 | 1,919 |
| Franklin | 2 | 108 | 110 |
| Hampden | 33 | 918 | 951 |
| Hampshire | 4 | 181 | 185 |
| Middlesex | 42 | 2,747 | 2,789 |
| Nantucket | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| Norfolk | 8 | 708 | 716 |
| Plymouth | 13 | 318 | 331 |
| Suffolk | 75 | 2,764 | 2,839 |
| Worcester | 25 | 1,375 | 1,400 |
| Totals | 277 | 12,850 | 13,127 |

¹ This represents 645 individuals.

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fathers born in United States | 24 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 16 |
| Mothers born in United States | 25 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 48 | 33 | 32 | 26 | 22 |
| Fathers foreign born | 31 | 34 | 21 | 19 | 29 | 41 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 19 |
| Mothers foreign born | 26 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 26 | 17 |
| Both parents born in United States | 35 | 24 | 33 | 32 | 53 | 49 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 38 |
| Both parents foreign born | 123 | 111 | 149 | 104 | 183 | 242 | 196 | 190 | 178 | 171 |
| Nativity of both parents unknown | 26 | 51 | 32 | 50 | 37 | 33 | 27 | 51 | 44 | 18 |
| Nativity of one parent unknown | 37 | 26 | 31 | 38 | 48 | 52 | 47 | 40 | 42 | 29 |
| Per cent of foreign parentage | 48 | 45 | 52 | 40 | 48 | 58 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 62 |
| Per cent of American parentage | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| Per cent of unknown parentage | 10 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 6 |

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Born in United States | 222 | 234 | 282 | 249 | 333 | 363 | 292 | 317 | 311 | 244 |
| Foreign born | 31 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 49 | 53 | 36 | 27 | 24 | 31 |
| Unknown nativity | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 |

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

| AGE (YEARS). | Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1922. | Committed from 1885 to 1921. | Committed previous to 1885. | Totals. |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Six | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Seven | — | 4 | 25 | 29 |
| Eight | 2 | 36 | 115 | 153 |
| Nine | 5 | 134 | 231 | 370 |
| Ten | 29 | 316 | 440 | 785 |
| Eleven | 30 | 600 | 615 | 1,245 |
| Twelve | 41 | 142 | 748 | 1,931 |
| Thirteen | 64 | 1,874 | 897 | 2,835 |
| Fourteen | 90 | 2,729 | 778 | 3,597 |
| Fifteen | 16 | 200 | 913 | 1,129 |
| Sixteen | — | 25 | 523 | 548 |
| Seventeen | — | 4 | 179 | 183 |
| Eighteen and over | — | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| Unknown | — | 12 | 32 | 44 |
| Totals | 277 | 7,078 | 5,518 | 12,873 |

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--|-----|
| Had parents | 186 |
| Had no parents | 6 |
| Had father only | 20 |
| Had mother only | 27 |
| Had stepfather | 16 |
| Had stepmother | 10 |
| Had intemperate father | 43 |
| Had parents separated | 16 |
| Had attended church | 277 |
| Had never attended church | — |
| Had not attended school within one year | 9 |
| Had not attended school within two years | 4 |
| Had been arrested before | 223 |
| Had been inmates of other institutions | 73 |
| Had used tobacco | 96 |
| Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested | 25 |
| Were attending school | 152 |
| Were idle | 78 |
| Parents owning residence | 51 |
| Members of family had been arrested | 99 |

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| Boys. | LENGTH OF STAY. | | Boys. | LENGTH OF STAY. | |
|-------|-----------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| | Years. | Months. | | Years. | Months. |
| 1 | — | 4 | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | — | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | — | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| 12 | — | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 23 | — | 8 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 29 | — | 9 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| 41 | — | 10 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 44 | — | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 28 | 1 | — | | | |

Total number paroled for first time during year, 254; average length of stay in the school, 11.53 months.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--|-----|
| Assault | 1 |
| Breaking and entering | 87 |
| Delinquent Child | 39 |
| Larceny | 94 |
| Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship | 13 |
| Stubbornness | 22 |
| Running away | 9 |
| Forgery | 3 |
| Vagrancy | 1 |
| Ringing Fire Alarm | 1 |
| Carrying Loaded Revolver | 2 |
| Receiving Stolen property | 1 |
| Incest | 2 |
| Disturbing the Peace | 1 |
| Breaking Glass | 1 |
| Total number committed | 277 |

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

| YEAR. | Average Number of Inmates. | New Commit- ments. | Paroled. | Released otherwise than by Paroling. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---|
| 1912-13 | 408.39 | 254 | 433 | 176 |
| 1913-14 | 446.31 | 246 | 442 | 162 |
| 1914-15 | 442.00 | 289 | 545 | 128 |
| 1915-16 | 448.50 | 257 | 497 | 183 |
| 1916-17 | 467.68 | 384 | 574 | 264 |
| 1917-18 | 500.07 | 419 | 715 | 247 |
| 1918-19 | 463.79 | 332 | 866 | 303 |
| 1919-20 | 438.79 | 347 | 627 | 179 |
| 1920-21 | 467.35 | 341 | 752 | 276 |
| 1921-22 | 442.34 | 277 | 761 | 225 |
| Average for ten years | 452.52 | 314.6 | 621.2 | 214.2 |

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

| | Years. | | Years. |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1913 | 15.09 | 1918 | 14.06 |
| 1914 | 15.23 | 1919 | 13.82 |
| 1915 | 15.83 | 1920 | 13.98 |
| 1916 | 15.61 | 1921 | 14.04 |
| 1917 | 14.33 | 1922 | 14.18 |

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

| | Months. | | Months. |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1913 | 18.42 | 1918 | 12.14 |
| 1914 | 17.24 | 1919 | 10.75 |
| 1915 | 16.12 | 1920 | 11.74 |
| 1916 | 15.47 | 1921 | 11.11 |
| 1917 | 14.43 | 1922 | 11.53 |

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

| | Years. | | Years. |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1913 | 13.22 | 1918 | 12.91 |
| 1914 | 13.27 | 1919 | 13.04 |
| 1915 | 13.18 | 1920 | 13.19 |
| 1916 | 13.02 | 1921 | 13.20 |
| 1917 | 12.98 | 1922 | 13.04 |

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| 1913 | 410 | 1918 | 361 |
| 1914 | 377 | 1919 | 461 |
| 1915 | 405 | 1920 | 333 |
| 1916 | 386 | 1921 | 458 |
| 1917 | 279 | 1922 | 443 |

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys — Concluded.**E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

| YEAR. | Gross. | Net. | YEAR. | Gross. | Net. |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1913 | \$5 51 | \$5 48 | 1918 | \$7 00 | \$6 98 |
| 1914 | 5 26 | 5 23 | 1919 | 8 00 | 8 06 |
| 1915 | 5 37 | 5 31 | 1920 | 9 85 | 9 83 |
| 1916 | 5 44 | 5 42 | 1921 | 9 56 | 9 55 |
| 1917 | 5 90 | 5 89 | 1922 | 9 61 | 9 60 |

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| In 1st grade | 1 |
| In 2d grade | 8 |
| In 3d grade | 20 |
| In 4th grade | 51 |
| In 5th grade | 54 |
| In 6th grade | 60 |
| In 7th grade | 50 |
| In 8th grade | 18 |
| In 9th grade | 2 |
| In high school | 9 |
| Special class | 4 |

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance December 1, 1921 (overdraft) | \$3,606 80 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|

*Receipts.**Income.*

| | | |
|--|---------|---------------------|
| Personal services: | | |
| Reimbursement from Board of Retirement | \$24 73 | |
| Sales | 10 25 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Interest on bank balances | 132 61 | |
| | | 167 59 ¹ |
| Other receipts: | | |
| Refunds of previous year | | 16 00 |

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Maintenance appropriations: | | |
| Balance of 1921 | \$14,846 14 | |
| Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30) | 15,000 00 | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | 197,080 97 | |
| | | 226,927 11 |
| Special appropriations: | | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | | 32,797 21 |
| Lyman trust fund income | | 803 91 |
| Total | | \$257,105 02 |

Payments.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| To treasury of Commonwealth: | | |
| Institution income | \$167 59 | |
| Refunds, account maintenance | 15 00 | |
| Refunds of previous year | 16 00 | |
| | | \$198 59 |
| Maintenance appropriations: | | |
| Balance of schedules of previous year | \$11,239 34 | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | \$197,080 97 | |
| Less returned | 15 00 | |
| | 197,065 97 | |
| November advances | 10,272 25 | |
| | | 218,577 56 |
| Special appropriations | | 32,818 90 |
| Lyman trust fund income | | 803 91 |
| Balance November 30, 1922 | | 4,706 06 |
| Total | | \$257,105 02 |

MAINTENANCE.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Balance from previous year, brought forward | \$2,200 00 |
| Appropriation, current year | 218,825 00 |
| Total | \$221,025 00 |
| Expenses (as analyzed below) | 221,020 70 |
| Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth | \$4 30 |

¹ In addition to \$167.59 there was credited direct to institution through the Auditor's account, \$113.90; total income credit is \$281.49.

Analysis of Expenses.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Personal services | \$94,912 89 |
| Religious instruction | 2,246 06 |
| Travel, transportation and office expenses | 3,599 06 |
| Food | 30,652 48 |
| Clothing and materials | 16,613 08 |
| Furnishings and household supplies | 9,419 60 |
| Medical and general care | 7,308 92 |
| Heat, light and power | 22,307 90 |
| Farm | 14,387 45 |
| Garage, stable and grounds | 1,484 40 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 10,186 17 |
| Repairs and renewals | 7,902 69 |
| Total expenses for maintenance | \$221,020 70 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance December 1, 1921 | \$234 06 |
| Appropriations for current year | 75,000 00 |
| Total | \$75,234 06 |
| Expended during the year (see statement below) | 34,062 31 |
| Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year | \$41,171 75 |

| OBJECT. | Act or Resolve. | Whole Amount. | Expended during Fiscal Year. | Total expended to Date. | Balance at End of Year. |
|---|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Extraordinary appropriation: fire damage in laundry | — — | \$2,500 00 | \$234 06 | \$2,500 00 | — |
| Central kitchen and storehouse | Acts 1922, chap. 129 | 75,000 00 | 33,828 25 | 33,828 25 | \$41,171 75 |
| | | \$77,500 00 | \$34,062 31 | \$36,328 25 | \$41,171 75 |

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cash on hand | \$4,706 06 |
| November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): | |
| Account maintenance | \$10,272 25 |
| Account special appropriations | 21 69 |
| | 10,293 94 |
| Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1922, schedule | \$15,000 00 |
| Special appropriations | 8,954 73 |
| | 1,265 10 |
| | \$25,219 83 |

Liabilities.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Schedules of November bills | \$23,954 73 |
| Special schedules | 1,265 10 |
| | \$25,219 83 |

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 442.34.
Total cost for maintenance, \$221,020.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.6089.
Receipt from sales, \$124.15.¹
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0054.
All other institution receipts, \$157.34.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0068.
Net weekly per capita, \$9.5967.

¹ Included \$113.90, which was credited to institution direct through auditor's accounts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings) | \$8,743 74 |
| 135 acres, 18 rods mowing | 16,711 46 |
| 81 acres, 37 rods tillage | 9,643 56 |
| 24 acres, 106 rods orchard | 2,332 62 |
| 32 acres, 133 rods woodland | 984 93 |
| 124 acres, 48 rods pasture | 3,107 50 |
| 14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous | 549 36 |

\$42,073 17
Buildings.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Willow Park Cottage | \$5,000 00 |
| Maple Cottage | 3,700 00 |
| Elms Cottage | 22,000 00 |
| Chauncey and Lyman cottages | 38,000 00 |
| Gables Cottage | 9,000 00 |
| Hillside Cottage | 15,000 00 |
| Worcester and Wachusett cottages | 47,000 00 |
| Oak Cottage | 16,000 00 |
| Boulder Cottage | 17,000 00 |
| Wayside Cottage | 5,900 00 |
| Davitt Cottage | 5,500 00 |
| Administration building | 11,100 00 |
| The Inn | 1,000 00 |
| Storehouse | 12,300 00 |
| School building | 43,400 00 |
| Power station | 44,043 00 |
| Greenhouse | 2,000 00 |
| Scale building | 500 00 |
| Hospital | 12,000 00 |
| Piggery | 1,000 00 |
| Cow barn | 14,500 00 |
| Creamery building | 1,436 00 |
| Henhouses | 1,200 00 |
| Horse barn and fire station | 7,980 00 |
| Superintendent's house | 3,500 00 |
| Superintendent's barn | 600 00 |
| Superintendent's summer house | 50 00 |
| Ice house | 1,550 00 |
| Subways | 6,765 00 |
| Heating system | 10,049 00 |
| Hot-water system | 3,465 00 |
| Sewerage system | 10,650 00 |
| Equipment for heat, light and power | 24,402 00 |
| Water system | 2,800 00 |
| Laundry equipment | 2,285 00 |
| Railroad siding | 456 25 |
| Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc. | 4,800 00 |

407,931 25

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Berlin (house) | \$3,200 00 |
| Berlin barn and sheds | 1,500 00 |
| Riverview | 4,000 00 |

8,700 00

Total real estate

\$458,704 42

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Personal property | 157,858 37 |
|-------------------|------------|

Total valuation of property

\$616,562 79

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|--------|----------|---------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year . . . | 465 | — | 465 |
| Number received during the year . . . | 911 | — | 911 |
| Number passing out of the institution during the year . . . | 986 | — | 986 |
| Number at the end of the fiscal year . . . | 390 | — | 390 |
| Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year . . . | 442.34 | — | 442.34 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year . . . | 61.76 | 44.47 | 106.23 |

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921 . . . | 1,769 |
| Released on parole during year 1922 . . . | 761 |
| Total . . . | 2,530 |
| Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc. . . | 670 |
| Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922 . . . | 1,860 |
| Net gain . . . | 91 |

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Salaries and wages . . . | \$94,912 89 |
| 2. Subsistence . . . | 30,652 48 |
| 3. Clothing . . . | 16,613 08 |
| 4. Ordinary repairs . . . | 10,186 17 |
| 5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses . . . | 68,656 08 |
| Total for institution . . . | \$221,020 70 |

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries . . . | \$28,280 00 |
| Office and other expenses . . . | 18,024 57 |
| Boarded boys under fourteen . . . | 26,471 41 |
| Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out . . . | 6,286 27 |
| Total . . . | \$79,062 25 |

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions,—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

A striking feature of school affairs has been the return, during the last half of the year 1922, to the average population that we had in 1920. During the first of 1920 there were 223 boys in the school; the number of commitments suddenly increased until in May, 1921, we had 301 boys. The population remained at this average until April, 1922, when the number fell off rapidly until in November, 1922, there were but 230 boys in the school. Phenomena of this sort suggest the possibility of some variable condition in the open community. The small population is making possible a better segregation of types and allowing more time for study of individuals and a more careful adaptation of the training to the needs of each boy. The plan of having an experienced man devote his whole time to the consideration of the boys' needs and abilities and guide him through his course in the school, has so developed as to emphasize once more the essential value of individualization in character education.

Although no formal mental tests are given, the number of definitely feeble-minded boys is still probably on the increase. Whereas in 1921 there were nine per cent of the boys doing fourth grade work or less, this year we have 20 per cent in these classes. Many of them are nearly as much retarded in physical as in mental growth. Last year attention was called to the large number of boys — about 33½ per cent of the whole school — who had had previous institutional training. This has fallen to 23 per cent, which is a matter for some congratulation, inasmuch as the influence of this type of boy makes work with new comers much more difficult.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school still continues exceedingly good, and the physical development of the boy under the regular and carefully planned régime of the school is always remarkable. Seven per cent have gained under 5 pounds; 23 per cent between 5 and 10 pounds; 29 per cent between 10 and 15 pounds; 26 per cent between 15 and 20 pounds; 10 per cent between 20 and 25 pounds and about 5 per cent over 25 pounds. During the entire year but 12 boys failed to show a gain in weight. The tremendous need of a proper infirmary building was again brought home to us last winter when we had a considerable epidemic of a minor type of influenza.

FARM.

Very many of our boys are of the type who must earn their living by the sweat of the brow, so to speak, and although most of them will return to city homes, the training offered through the work on the farm is of tremendous value. On the farm some 5 acres of land have been cleared and put in condition for use, and a ditch 4,000 feet long and about 4 feet wide has been opened up, which drains and makes available for agriculture about 60 acres of good meadow land. Incidental to the clearing of land, about 60,000 feet of lumber has been put through our own saw-mill.

This work of clearing and draining land, cutting of lumber and the like, has been found to be of great value in fitting boys to take their place in the world's work.

Specifically, from 50 to 60 boys are each year trained in dairy work and go directly to places on farms. The following is a brief statement of the more important farm products:—

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Poultry (pounds) | 2,884.5 |
| Pork (pounds) | 13,302 |
| Eggs (dozens) | 3,861 |
| Milk (quarts) | 158,528 |
| Vegetables (bushels) | 7,116 |
| Fruit (bushels) | 1,976.7 |

There is no doubt but that the work of furnishing the above products on the farm aids greatly in the boy's physical development.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building has been completed and was placed in service early in July. It has already justified the expense involved through the added efficiency and economy it makes possible. By utilizing the steam of the boilers in this new building to heat three others, there has been accomplished a saving in labor and fuel. An excellent job of grading has been done, giving the building a very fine setting, and it is a great addition to the appearance of the school.

The erection of a new infirmary building has gone forward rapidly and this should be ready for occupancy in the early spring. Twelve hundred square yards of sidewalk, 420 feet of six-inch water main, and 750 feet of eight-inch sewer pipe, for serving this building, have already been placed, thus connecting the infirmary with the existing system.

The water system was thoroughly gone over during the summer, and the stand pipe cleaned and painted inside, putting this in condition for another ten years of service.

There is great need of a new horse barn. The old Shaker barn is very nearly unfit for use. Much of the timber, however, is available for use and this barn should be relocated and rebuilt.

The need of a swimming pool is still apparent. In a school of this sort, where so much of correction and repression is essential, everything that makes for spontaneous activity is of great help in getting the boy over the hard places, and a boy's love of water makes swimming for him the greatest possible help in this direction.

EDUCATION.

While character training is the chief aim of the school, character always has a social reference which must be determined by the social failure or success of the individual. It cannot, therefore, be taught as a thing apart, but must be incidental to the work and play of daily living. Moreover, it is only through living that the character becomes evident. As the various traits are evinced, the good are encouraged and an effort made to repress the bad. A good citizen has been defined as one who can take care of himself and have a little left over for some one else. At least earning one's own living is essential; hence industrial efficiency must be the foundation of any successful career. Realizing this, the school has always emphasized vocational and industrial education. There is little value in trying to force a boy into higher types of learning than his abilities allow, and such academic training as is given has been for the purpose only of bringing the boys up to their best possible level of attainment and in training them to use their intellectual capacities on this level. Therefore, while there is no definite course in character training, as such, character development runs all through the day's living, in the shops, the schoolroom, on the farm, in the playground, and in the home life of the cottage. Often unrecognized by the boy, this character formation is uppermost in the minds of the instructors.

Several times attention has been called to the general apathy and lack of ambition in the type of boy that comes to this school. As individualization becomes

more developed, we find that much of this attitude has as a basis the constant failure of the lad before commitment. Perhaps the most important source of this failure has been through contact with the public school system. About 60 per cent of the boys committed this year have not satisfactorily finished the 6th grade. While under the law they must remain in school until 14 years of age, or until 16 if they have not completed the 6th grade, they may have reached the level of their ability in the 4th and 5th grades. It is not unusual to find boys who have attended the 6th and 7th grades who could not read and could scarcely write their names. It should not be difficult to imagine, when one considers the importance of school contact in the early life of the boy, what the effect must be of having borne in on him constantly through the months and years the fact of his inferiority. Failure in school work soon brings failure in conduct, then truancy, and the stage is all set for a delinquent career. By so placing the boys in the school that their tasks shall be within the limit of their capacities, the development of their whole personalities under the influence of success in work or in play is in many cases quite astonishing. Even in academic work, when this is kept within their grasp, there is quite as much interest as one finds in the average boy in public school. It may be true that many of our boys do well after leaving the school solely because they have tasted, while here, the joy of succeeding, and the confidence that comes with success.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1922 is hereby respectfully submitted.

With the exception of an epidemic of influenza during the months of February and March, the health of the school population on the whole has been good. The same improvement in height, weight, and physical condition of the boys while at the school continues as in past years. The epidemic of influenza which occurred in the early part of the year was of a much less virulent type than the great epidemic of 1918. While the number of boys infected was quite large, the disease was of a comparatively mild type and left no serious sequelæ in its wake. As we had more than one hundred boys ill at once and the capacity of our hospital consisted of only six beds we were obliged to use three of the cottages as temporary hospitals until conditions became normal. The infected boys all recovered without any serious consequences.

It gives me pleasure to note that a new infirmary is in process of construction which will be ample for our needs. It is situated in a central location and when finished will contain two large wards, a number of separate rooms for isolation and observation, an operating room, dentist's room, adequate quarters for out-patient work, and a convalescent room, together with quarters for a nurse. This new building will be of great service to us in taking proper care of ill and convalescent boys.

We are still using the toxin-antitoxin immunization for diphtheria which we have used so successfully for nearly eight years, and consequently are entirely free from that insidious and terrible disease. The boys are all carefully examined upon entering and leaving the school and go back to the outside world assured that they are physically fit to take their places in earning a livelihood. The eyes and ears of all new boys are carefully examined, and all having defects of vision are given special attention and glasses are prescribed if needed.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who has performed the dental work for several years with entire satisfaction, was obliged to resign on account of his inability to devote sufficient time to the work, and was succeeded by Dr. I. W. Smith of Leominster whose report is appended.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work done at the school during the year:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of physician's visits to the school | 345 |
| Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department | 12,164 |
| Number of cases admitted to hospital | 339 |
| Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department | 654 |
| Total number of patients admitted to hospital | 339 |
| Total number of different patients admitted to hospital | 256 |
| Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day | 133 |
| Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day | 1 |
| Largest number of patients in hospital in one day | 114 |
| Average number of patients in hospital | 15 |
| Average number of patients in out-patient department | 33 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of new inmates of school examined by physician | 273 |
| Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school | 423 |
| Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school | 136 |
| Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: | |
| Massachusetts General Hospital | 4 |
| State Infirmary at Tewksbury | 2 |
| Worcester State Hospital | 2 |
| Operations performed: | |
| Tonsils and adenoids | 8 |
| Phimosis | 3 |
| Peritonsillar abscess | 1 |
| Incisions for septic condition | 12 |
| Etherization | 19 |
| Suturing of incised wounds | 10 |
| Glasses prescribed | 16 |
| Immunization by toxin-antitoxin | 273 |
| Fracture of clavicle | 1 |
| Dislocation of humerus | 1 |
| Special cases treated: | |
| Influenza | 172 |
| Tonsillitis | 44 |
| Pharyngitis | 25 |
| Laryngitis | 4 |
| Tubercular knee | 1 |
| Infected knee | 1 |
| Infection of extremities | 33 |
| Arthritis | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 2 |
| Gonorrhea | 3 |
| Wassermann test | 4 |
| Syphilis | 1 |

Report of Dental Work performed.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of amalgam fillings | 447 |
| Number of cement fillings | 219 |
| Number of cleanings | 510 |
| Number of extractions | 419 |

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921 | 317 |
| Committed during the year | 255 |
| Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer | 18 |
| Returned from parole | 99 |
| Returned from leave of absence | 7 |
| Returned from hospital | 7 |
| | <hr/> 703 |
| Paroled | 310 |
| Returned paroles placed out | 105 |
| Granted leave of absence | 7 |
| Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory | 6 |
| Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital | 4 |
| Taken to Worcester State Hospital | 2 |
| Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury | 2 |
| Taken to State Farm, Bridgewater | 2 |
| Returned to court, over age | 1 |
| Taken to Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg | 1 |
| Died as result of accident | 1 |
| Absent without leave | 32 |
| | <hr/> 473 |
| Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922 | 230 |

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Both parents born in the United States | 45 |
| Both parents foreign born | 141 |
| Father foreign born and mother native | 17 |
| Father native born and mother foreign | 15 |
| Mother foreign born and father unknown | 4 |
| Father foreign born and mother unknown | 6 |
| Father native born and mother unknown | 13 |
| Mother native born and father unknown | 8 |
| Nativity of parents unknown | 24 |
| Total | <hr/> 273 |

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Born in the United States | 247 |
| Born in foreign countries | 26 |
| Italy | 6 |
| Canada and the Provinces | 4 |
| Poland | 4 |
| Portugal and the Azores | 3 |
| England | 2 |
| Russia | 2 |
| Australia | 1 |
| Scotland | 1 |
| Porto Rico | 1 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 273 |

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----|
| Larceny | 78 |
| Breaking and entering and larceny | 45 |
| Breaking and entering | 31 |
| Unlawful use of automobiles | 11 |
| Receiving stolen property | 2 |
| Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon | 3 |
| Vagrancy | 4 |
| Assault and battery | 7 |
| Runaways | 9 |
| Forgery or uttering | 3 |
| Assault | 4 |
| Incest and other sex cases | 9 |
| Stubborn, disobedient, delinquent | 40 |
| Ringling in false alarm of fire | 2 |
| Idle and disorderly | 1 |
| Gambling | 1 |
| Drunkenness | 1 |
| Not determined, transfers, etc. | 22 |
| Total number admitted | 273 |

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----|
| Had parents living, own or step-parents | 187 |
| Had father only | 34 |
| Had mother only | 37 |
| Parents unknown | 6 |
| Both parents dead | 9 |
| Had stepfather | 7 |
| Had stepmother | 10 |
| Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor | 59 |
| Parents separated | 15 |
| Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned | 57 |
| Had parents owning residence | 76 |
| Had not attended school within one year | 66 |
| Had not attended school within two years | 67 |
| Had not attended school within three years | 47 |
| Had been in court before | 202 |
| Had drunk intoxicating liquor | 39 |
| Had used tobacco | 218 |
| Had been inmates of another institution | 78 |

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*¹

| | |
|-------|-----|
| 15-16 | 111 |
| 16-17 | 102 |
| 17-18 | 60 |
| Total | 273 |

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| In 3d grade, or below | 11 |
| In 4th grade | 15 |
| In 5th grade | 63 |
| In 6th grade | 75 |
| In 7th grade | 43 |
| In 8th grade | 31 |
| In high school | 35 |
| Total | 273 |

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| BOYS PAROLED. | LENGTH OF STAY. | | BOYS PAROLED. | LENGTH OF STAY. | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Years. | Months. | | Years. | Months. |
| 1 | — | 1 | 38 | — | 9 |
| 1 | — | 2 | 67 | — | 10 |
| 2 | — | 3 | 95 | — | 11 |
| 1 | — | 4 | 49 | 1 | — |
| 5 | — | 5 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | — | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | — | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 310; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922:—

| CASH ACCOUNT. | |
|--|--------------|
| Balance December 1, 1921 | \$773 34 |
| <i>Receipts.</i> | |
| <i>Income.</i> | |
| Personal services: | |
| Reimbursement from Board of Retirement | \$35 55 |
| Sales | 1,157 55 |
| Miscellaneous | 108 20 |
| | 1,301 30 |
| Other receipts: | |
| Refunds of previous year | 70 |
| <i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i> | |
| Maintenance appropriations: | |
| Balance of 1921 | \$12,191 43 |
| Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30) | 6,500 00 |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | 122,646 09 |
| | 141,337 52 |
| Special appropriations: | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | 56,851 44 |
| Total | \$200,264 30 |
| <i>Payments.</i> | |
| To treasury of Commonwealth: | |
| Institution income | \$1,301 30 |
| Refunds, account maintenance | 281 08 |
| Refunds of previous year | 70 |
| | \$1,583 08 |
| Maintenance appropriations: | |
| Balance of schedules of previous year | \$13,128 93 |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | \$122,646 09 |
| Less returned | 281 08 |
| | 122,365 01 |
| November advances | 6,363 59 |
| | 141,857 53 |
| Special appropriations | 56,812 28 |
| Balance November 30, 1922 | 11 41 |
| Total | \$200,264 30 |
| MAINTENANCE. | |
| Balance from previous year, brought forward | \$719 72 |
| Appropriation, current year | 144,650 00 |
| Total | \$145,369 72 |
| Expenses (as analyzed below) | 143,074 36 |
| Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth | \$2,295 36 |

Analysis of Expenses.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Personal services | \$58,483 36 |
| Religious instruction | 1,725 00 |
| Travel, transportation and office expenses | 2,472 36 |
| Food | 18,999 77 |
| Clothing and materials | 10,899 68 |
| Furnishings and household supplies | 6,399 04 |
| Medical and general care | 3,699 28 |
| Heat, light and power | 15,603 91 |
| Farm | 12,591 84 |
| Garage, stable and grounds | 2,493 51 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 4,606 23 |
| Repairs and renewals | 5,100 38 |

Total expenses for maintenance \$143,074 36

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance December 1, 1921 | \$35,896 17 |
| Appropriations for current year | 45,000 00 |

Total \$80,896 17

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Expended during the year (see statement below) | \$61,749 11 |
| Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth | 19 |
| | 61,749 30 |

Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year \$19,146 87

| OBJECT. | Act or Resolve. | Whole Amount. | Expended during Fiscal Year. | Total expended to Date. | Balance at End of Year. |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kitchen and laundry building | Acts 1921, chap. 203 | \$62,000 00 | \$35,895 98 | \$61,999 81 | \$0 19* |
| Infirmary and hospital building | Acts 1922, chaps. 129, 546 | 45,000 00 | 25,853 13 | 25,853 13 | 19,146 87 |
| | | \$107,000 00 | \$61,749 11 | \$87,852 94 | \$19,147 06 |

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth \$0 19

Balance carried to next year 19,146 87

Total, as above \$19,147 06

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

| | |
|---|------------|
| Cash on hand | \$11 41 |
| November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): | |
| Account maintenance | \$6,363 59 |
| Account special appropriations | 125 00 |
| | 6,488 59 |
| | \$6,500 00 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account | |
| November, 1922, schedule | 14,209 35 |
| Special appropriation schedules November | 4,897 67 |

\$25,607 02

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Schedule of November bills | \$20,709 35 |
| Special appropriation schedules, November | 4,897 67 |

\$25,607 02

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 277.75.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,074.36.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.9061.

Receipt from sales, \$1,157.55.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0801.

All other institution receipts, \$143.75.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0099.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.8161.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 45 acres lawns and buildings, at \$75 | \$3,375 00 |
| 100 acres tillage, at \$30 | 3,000 00 |
| 100 acres mowing, at \$54 | 5,400 00 |
| 30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40 | 1,200 00 |
| 297 acres pasture, at \$20 | 5,940 00 |
| 184 acres woodland, at \$20 | 3,680 00 |
| 134 acres waste land, at \$10 | 1,340 00 |
| Sidewalks | 3,400 00 |

\$27,335 00*Buildings.*

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Cottage No. 1 (inmates) | \$12,000 00 |
| Cottage No. 2 (inmates) | 6,000 00 |
| Cottage No. 3 (inmates) | 5,000 00 |
| Cottage No. 4 (inmates) | 13,700 00 |
| Cottage No. 5 (inmates) | 13,700 00 |
| Cottage No. 6 (inmates) | 6,500 00 |
| Cottage No. 7 (inmates) | 15,274 00 |
| Cottage No. 8 (inmates) | 18,200 00 |
| Cottage No. 9 (inmates) | 33,000 00 |
| Old administration building | 10,000 00 |
| Central building | 97,700 00 |
| Infirmery (old) | 1,500 00 |
| Infirmery and hospital building (not completed) | 25,853 13 |
| Old chapel building | 2,000 00 |
| Kitchen and laundry building (old) | 2,000 00 |
| Kitchen and laundry building (new) | 62,000 00 |
| Industrial building | 21,500 00 |
| Warehouse | 18,000 00 |
| Old evaporation building | 500 00 |
| Shaker cottage | 4,000 00 |
| Old shop building and sheds | 1,000 00 |
| Brick shop (storage) | 200 00 |
| Cow barn and shed | 13,743 00 |
| Horse barn | 1,200 00 |
| Farmer's house (employees) | 1,000 00 |
| House with brick basement (three-tenement) | 1,700 00 |
| Stone house | 1,000 00 |
| Wagon house | 1,500 00 |
| Workman's house, south meadow | 1,200 00 |
| Piggery | 1,200 00 |
| Dairy house | 1,200 00 |
| Small tool house | 100 00 |
| Corn house | 100 00 |
| North woodshed | 300 00 |
| North tool shed | 700 00 |
| Three silos | 550 00 |
| Two henhouses | 800 00 |

Amounts carried forward

\$395,920 13

\$27,335 00

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Amounts brought forward | \$395,920 13 | \$27,335 00 |
| Brooder house | 1,000 00 | |
| Ice house | 500 00 | |
| Ice house and refrigerator | 1,489 00 | |
| Work shed | 1,250 00 | |
| Transformer house (heat, light and power) | 200 00 | |
| Water system (cost) | 24,625 00 | |
| Sewerage system (cost) | 7,775 00 | |
| Telephone system (cost) | 3,785 00 | |
| Electrical distributing system | 2,600 00 | |
| | | 439,144 13 |
| Total real estate | | \$466,479 13 |
| PERSONAL PROPERTY. | | |
| Personal property | | 115,412 95 |
| Total valuation of property | | \$581,892 08 |

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--|------------------|----------|------------------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year | 317 | - | 317 |
| Number received during the year | 372 | - | 372 |
| Number passing out of the institution during the year | 459 ¹ | - | 459 ¹ |
| Number at the end of the fiscal year | 230 | - | 230 |
| Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year | 277.75 | - | 277.75 |
| Number of individuals actually represented | 661 | - | 661 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly) | 50.98 | 20.03 | 71.01 |

¹ Also 32 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921 | 877 |
| Paroled during year 1922 | 411 |
| | 1,288 |
| Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc. | 381 |
| Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922 | 907 |
| Net gain | 30 |

Expenditures for the Institution.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Current expenses: | |
| 1. Salaries and wages | \$58,483 36 |
| 2. Clothing | 10,899 68 |
| 3. Subsistence | 18,999 77 |
| 4. Ordinary repairs | 4,606 23 |
| 5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses | 50,085 32 |
| Total for institution | \$143,074 36 |

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent.
(See page 44.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

Notwithstanding that each visitor was overburdened with the large number of boys, the past year has been one of encouragement. When one considers that at the close of the year there were 1,860 boys on parole from Lyman School with 82.95 per cent doing well, and 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys with 80.17 per cent doing well, our visitors may feel justifiably proud of their work. To be sure the marked improvement in business conditions during the greater part of the year aided materially. Every experienced worker in social service work knows that steady industrial work is one of the surest means of helping those whose greatest need is to be constantly employed.

Perhaps the best test of parole work is the percentage of boys who are doing well when they attain their majority. There were 134 Lyman School boys who became of age during the past year, 64.93 per cent of whom were doing well, and in addition, 24 others who became of age were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees, who are not included in the percentage table. There were 179 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys who became of age during the year, 69.83 per cent of whom were doing well, and 26 others who became of age were honorably discharged by the Trustees. This large percentage, we may safely assume, represents those who are good citizens, and who bid fair not to become charges of the Commonwealth again.

The United States Army, Navy and Marines still claim a large quota of our wards. At the close of the year 140 from Lyman School for Boys and 93 from the Industrial School for Boys were in different branches of the Service. The lure of travel and excitement has impelled many of our wards to join the Service, and many have become so well satisfied with conditions that they have re-enlisted. It is only natural, however, to expect that some tire of the monotony and are discharged as undesirable.

Some indication of the improvement in business as affecting our boys may be seen by noting that of the 1,860 on parole from Lyman School for Boys, only 47 were classed as idle, and of the 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, only 35 were idle. Most of our boys during the business depression learned the lesson of holding on to their jobs, with the result that now most of them are steadily employed.

There were 51 boys committed to other institutions from both schools, 37 from the Industrial School for Boys and 14 from Lyman School for Boys. Throughout the State the courts have shown a disposition to commit to the Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison those convicted of very serious offences, rather than request that they be returned to our institutions.

So far as possible, the Trustees have paroled to their own homes boys who had a reasonable chance to make good there. It is becoming more and more apparent that though a home may be weak, a boy will do better in it than with strangers. However, if a boy has been tried at home and has failed, then his parents and the boy himself feel that an opportunity to make good at home has been given and all are better satisfied when the boy is placed out in a foster home.

The number of boys returned to Lyman School during the year totals 440, as compared with 458 in 1921, and to the Industrial School for Boys 99 as compared with 103 in 1921. We are glad to note an improvement in the number of boys returned to Lyman School, because of violation of parole.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

During the year 56 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and 47 on parole from Lyman School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This is by far the largest number honorably discharged in any one year. Our boys look forward with much satisfaction to an honorable discharge, for they realize that these discharges are given only to those boys who have done exceptionally well.

SAVINGS.

The net gain in deposits for the year was \$4,112.59. The balance on deposit on November 30, 1922 was \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. One of our wards, though only eighteen years of age, has saved nearly \$900, while several have from \$300 to \$400 to their credit. We have expended for boys placed at wages nearly \$5,000, spent for clothing, doctors' and dentists' bills, and sundry charges. We have also turned over to boys who became of age, or to the parents of boys still in our care who needed financial assistance \$5,286.64. It is customary to hold a boy's money for him until he becomes of age, except when there is urgent need of it by the boy or by his family.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1921 | 1,769 |
| Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1922 | 761 |
| Boys on visiting list during year 1922 | 2,530 |
| Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 440 |
| Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 134 |
| Boys committed to Industrial School during the year | 30 |
| Boys committed to other institutions during the year | 14 |
| Boys died during the year | 2 |
| Honorably discharged from custody during the year | 47 |
| Boys recommitted | 3 |
| | <hr/> 670 |
| Number of boys on parole November 30, 1922 | 1,860 |
| Net gain | 91 |

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| In United States Army, Navy and Marines | 140 | 7.52 |
| Out of State | 79 | 4.24 |
| At board, attending school | 95 | 5.10 |
| Attending school, not boarded | 363 | 19.51 |
| Employed on farms | 123 | 6.61 |
| In mills (textile) | 157 | 8.44 |
| In other mills and factories | 125 | 6.73 |
| Idle | 47 | 2.52 |
| Classed as laborers | 123 | 6.61 |
| In machine shops | 23 | 1.23 |
| In shoe shops | 57 | 3.06 |
| Clerks and in stores | 30 | 1.63 |
| In institutions | 14 | .75 |
| Ill | 12 | .65 |
| Occupation unknown | 60 | 3.25 |
| Whereabouts and occupation unknown | 117 | 6.29 |
| In printing plants | 18 | .97 |
| Recently released | 12 | .65 |
| Messengers and doing errands | 39 | 2.09 |
| In 12 different occupations | 226 | 12.15 |
| | <hr/> 1,860 | <hr/> 100.00 |

The records of the above 1,860 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,543, or 82.95 per cent, were doing well; 47, or 2.52 per cent, were doing fairly well; 14, or .75 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 79, or 4.24 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 117, or 6.29 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown 60, or 3.25 per cent.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives | 478 |
| Number of boys paroled to others | 145 |
| Number of boys paroled and boarded out | 138 |

Total number paroled within the year, and becoming subjects of visitation 761

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1922 95

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----|
| For violation of parole | 392 |
| For relocation and other purposes | 48 |

Total number returned, 440

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| In United States Army, Navy and Marines | 29 | 21.64 |
| On farms | 7 | 5.22 |
| In textile mills | 3 | 2.24 |
| In different occupations | 10 | 7.47 |
| Teamsters | 7 | 5.22 |
| Salesmen | 9 | 6.71 |
| Whereabouts unknown, and out of State | 39 | 29.10 |
| Idle | 6 | 4.48 |
| In factories | 6 | 4.48 |
| In shoe shops | 6 | 4.48 |
| Laborers | 12 | 8.96 |
| | 134 | 100.00 |

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Doing well | 87 | 64.93 |
| Doing fairly well | 2 | 1.49 |
| Doing badly | 7 | 5.22 |
| Whereabouts and conduct unknown | 38 | 28.36 |
| | 134 | 100.00 |

During the year 24 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

| | |
|--|-------|
| In the United States Army | 52 |
| In the United States Navy | 77 |
| In the United States Marines | 11 |
| On parole to parents, or other relatives | 1,284 |
| On parole to others | 135 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| On parole on own responsibility | 10 |
| On parole at board | 95 |
| On parole out of the State | 79 |
| Left home or place, whereabouts unknown | 117 |
| Outside the school | 1,860 |

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1921 | 877 |
| Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 411 |
| Number of boys on visiting list during year 1922 | 1,288 |
| Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 99 |
| Became of age during year | 179 |
| Committed to other institutions during year | 37 |
| Honorably discharged from custody during year | 56 |
| Number of boys died during year | 7 |
| Number of boys recommitted during year | 3 |
| | 381 |
| Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1922 | 907 |
| Net gain to department | 30 |

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| In United States Army, Navy and Marines | 93 | 10.35 |
| Machinists | 25 | 2.75 |
| Employed on farms | 66 | 7.27 |
| Doing odd jobs | 40 | 4.41 |
| In textile mills | 71 | 7.82 |
| In shoe shops | 27 | 2.97 |
| Classed as laborers | 112 | 12.34 |
| Clerks and working in stores | 55 | 6.06 |
| Other factories | 81 | 8.93 |
| Recently released | 11 | 1.21 |
| Teamsters | 65 | 7.16 |
| In different occupations | 48 | 5.29 |
| In institutions | 21 | 2.31 |
| Occupations unknown | 15 | 1.63 |
| Out of State | 51 | 5.62 |
| Idle | 35 | 3.85 |
| In school | 7 | .77 |
| Whereabouts and occupation unknown | 73 | 8.05 |
| Printing | 5 | .55 |
| Ill | 6 | .66 |
| | 907 | 100.00 |

The reports on the above-mentioned 907 boys show that at the time of the last report 727, or 80.17 per cent, were doing well; 35, or 3.85 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.31 per cent, were doing badly; 51, or 5.62 per cent, were out of State; 73, or 8.05 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Whereabouts unknown | 30 | 16.76 |
| In United States Army, Navy and Marines | 39 | 21.78 |
| Teamsters | 8 | 4.48 |
| Employed on farms | 8 | 4.48 |
| Salesmen | 14 | 7.82 |
| In textile mills, other mills and factories | 16 | 8.94 |
| Classed as laborers | 24 | 13.41 |
| Machine shops | 5 | 2.79 |
| Out of State | 6 | 3.35 |
| Odd jobs | 11 | 6.14 |
| In other institutions | 6 | 3.35 |
| Idle | 12 | 6.70 |
| | 179 | 100.00 |

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Doing well | 125 | 69.83 |
| Doing fairly well | 12 | 6.70 |
| Doing badly | 10 | 5.59 |
| Whereabouts and conduct unknown | 32 | 17.88 |
| | 179 | 100.00 |

During the year 26 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 87 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1922, and 12 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|-------------|
| Salaries: | | | |
| Superintendent | \$2,580 | 00 | |
| Visitors | 21,660 | 00 | |
| Clerks | 4,040 | 00 | |
| | | | \$28,280 00 |
| Travel of visitors and boys: | | | |
| Travel of visitors | \$7,216 | 31 | |
| Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto | 3,123 | 66 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 1,327 | 31 | |
| Travel of boys | 2,810 | 49 | |
| Carriage hire for boys | 561 | 18 | |
| Return of runaways and sundries | 205 | 13 | |
| | | | 15,244 08 |
| Office expenses: | | | |
| Postage | \$770 | 05 | |
| Printing | 351 | 78 | |
| Amounts carried forward | \$1,121 | 83 | \$43,524 08 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Amounts brought forward</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | \$1,121 83 | \$43,524 08 |
| Office expenses — <i>Con.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Stationery | . | . | . | . | . | . | 178 13 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | . | . | . | . | . | . | 323 22 | |
| Rent | . | . | . | . | . | . | 840 00 | |
| Supplies and equipment | . | . | . | . | . | . | 317 31 | |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> | 2,780 49 |
| Boys boarded out: | | | | | | | | |
| Board | . | . | . | . | . | . | \$14,879 51 | |
| Clothing ¹ | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11,160 38 | |
| Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care) | . | . | . | . | . | . | 431 52 | |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> | 26,471 41 |
| Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out | . | . | . | . | . | . | | 6,286 27 |
| | | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys | . | . | . | . | . | . | | \$79,062 25 |

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$113.90. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

On December 1, 1921, there were enrolled in the School 285 girls. During the year 121 girls were committed, 71 girls were returned and 205 girls were placed, leaving on December 1, 1922, 272 girls in the School. The daily average was 292 girls and numbers ranged from 271, the smallest number, to 304, the largest number in any one day.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Because of the amount of farm work to be completed, it was not possible to begin classes at the central school building until October. At this time gymnasium, music and domestic science classes, as well as all academic classes, were organized. At Bolton Cottage, however, school opened early in September. In planning the school work in our institutions it must be remembered that our problem is peculiar to ourselves. The majority of our girls have disliked school and have attended only as the law demanded. The reasons for this are varied. Perhaps the girl is mentally below normal age, with the result that she has been obliged to sit — a great over-grown girl — with little children, a fact humiliating in her eyes; perhaps the attitude of the home has been hostile to the school, and mother or father, or both, have insisted that the child become a wage earner at the earliest possible moment; perhaps, as in the case of so many, the lure of personal finery has been so great that she has left school early in the grades to earn money to satisfy the desire for fine clothes. Others are handicapped by their foreign parentage. Still others have never had an opportunity for school work, but have been buffeted about and worked all their lives, their employers evading in some way the school laws of the country, with the usual result that when the girls come to us at the age of fourteen to sixteen years, they have lost the desire to learn or are so unused to mental processes that it is difficult to arouse them. Many of the girls have been out of school from one to three years before coming to us. Consider, in addition, that all of our girls are delinquent, and that even if they were attending school at the time of commitment, it is probable that their interests were not upon their school work.

It is girls such as these that we must so train and educate that when, at the end of the brief period of eighteen to twenty-four months, they are ready to take their places again in the community, they will cease to be a menace to society and become law-abiding citizens, ready to live clean, decent lives, and as they make homes for themselves to train their children so that they in turn may not become state charges. It will readily be seen that the task is not a light one.

When the girl enters the institution we test her school ability, and place her in the grade for which she seems best qualified. Our purpose then becomes, first, to interest her in school, and second, to make her feel the real value of such work. Thus it is that every effort is made to make our school work practical, yet broad enough to include some of the finer things of life. It must, of course, be adapted to the individual, and, because of the type of girl, it must be objective. Incentive to progress must be given and a constant attempt made to arouse the sluggish

mentality, almost lethargy, into which so many of our girls have fallen. For these reasons, our school work is based in general on the requirements of the public schools, yet of necessity these requirements are lessened, and the number of promotions per year in the lower grades is increased. Competitive work is encouraged. If, at the end of her training here, we find that the girl has come to realize the value of an education, even though the actual amount of knowledge assimilated by her may have been small, we feel that our work has not been in vain. From the nature of our task it is evident that our teachers should not only be capable women, but women of vision.

It is most unfortunate that we are obliged to keep under our care girls whose mentality is such that the training is without definite value to them, who are a needless burden to the teachers, and a hindrance to other girls who are able to profit by our training.

Departmental work was tried out in our two highest classes this year with marked success. The subject of Community Civics has been added to the curriculum in these same grades. All girls who are members of these classes are enthusiastic in its praise. The lessons are made distinctly practical and it has proved a subject that offers great possibilities, handled, as it is at the present time, by an efficient teacher. During the year, members of this class with their teacher have visited Clinton and inspected the post office, the bank and the telephone exchange, besides attending the exhibition held by the Chamber of Commerce in the Town Hall. Representatives of the class also attended the town meeting at Lancaster. These trips have not only been instructive but have had a social value as well. They have also proved an aid to discipline as only deserving girls were allowed the privilege.

We have adopted the policy of giving the girls report cards each month. The report includes all work done in the central school building — handwork, as well as academic. Ranks are given for effort and conduct. The matron's signature is required on these cards. If a matron feels that some cards are not as good as they should be, she refers such cards to the superintendent. The girls work for good cards and many are sending their reports home to their parents. The result is good and there is a gain in co-operation in the various departments of the institution. To promote continuity of work between cottage and school, matrons are encouraged to make weekly visits to the central school building and to confer with the teachers in charge of the girls in their respective cottages.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Basketry class began November 1. This class besides lending interest and industry to many girls who seem unable to keep abreast with the work in the dress-making and academic classes, develops in these same children marked ability in handling cane, reed and raffia — fashioning same into most artistic patterns and shapes, decorated and finished up to commercial standard. On this department falls the work of decorating the Chapel at Christmas and Easter, the school building at exhibition time, and of all cane weaving and gluing of cottage furniture. The paper work done by some of these girls is most artistic, delicate handling of materials and the correct combination of colors being taught.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Recognizing the value of music for our girls, we have planned our schedule so that every academic class has one forty-five minute period per week. In addition to this the whole school comes together for at least one period each week for a general rehearsal.

"Music Appreciation" afternoons have been held in the Chapel for all of the girls. These have been given either on Saturday or Sunday afternoons. The programs have included talks by the girls on the various composers, assisted by victrola records and selections by the choir. It is our aim to cultivate in the

girls a taste for better music and to have them become familiar with some of the works of noted composers.

There are at present thirty-five girls in the general choir. In addition separate choir groups have been trained for Protestant and Catholic services. Two quartettes have also been organized — one composed of colored girls.

Piano lessons are given to girls who are interested and show promise.

We have been fortunate in being able to purchase four new pianos this year. They were much needed in the cottage life and with the increased facilities for practicing, more girls are now able to take lessons.

The annual exhibition was held on June 17. The program for the afternoon was divided into two parts. The first part consisted of the graduation exercises of the upper grade class. This took the forms of a debate between the upper grade class and commercial class. The subject, "Resolved, that country life is better for a girl than city life," was the result of work in the civics class. Miss Anna Campbell, Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, and Mr. Robert J. Watson acted as judges. The award was made to the negative side — the commercial class girls being the winners. Certificates of promotion were awarded by Miss Mary J. Bleakie, Trustee, who addressed the class in the absence of Judge McDonald.

The second part of the program was given by the choir. It consisted of a cantata in pantomime, "The Three Springs" by Paul Bliss. The stage was made particularly lovely by the addition of quantities of Southern moss to the woodland setting. The pool at the back of the stage made a resting place for the water lilies — little girls with wide petals framing their faces. The whole — costumes, stage setting, dances and music — was unusually attractive.

Exhibits of all departments were held at the School Building. Booths that were to have been a feature on the lawn had to remain in the hall of the school building because of threatening weather, but other than this, the afternoon program was carried out as planned.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the central heating plant has been extended to include the heating of Fisher and Clara Barton cottages and new steam heating systems have been installed at Fay, Roger, Mary Lamb and Pines cottages.

During the month of July the barn at Bolton was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The barn has been rebuilt and is now in use although not entirely completed.

A dairy room is being constructed at the extreme east end of the cow barn which when completed will take care of the milk supply and afford a place for the making of butter.

A new gravel roof has replaced the worn-out roof on the barn and the slate roofs on the cottages have been repaired and are now in good condition. Roofs at the Hospital and Elm Cottage have been partially shingled and put in good repair.

Five new refrigerators were purchased during the year to replace worn-out refrigerators, and have been much appreciated in the cottages where they were sent.

The hospital and Eastman cottage have been painted and the woodwork on the school building, store house, Pines, Fisher and Mary Lamb cottages has received several coats of paint and the appearance of all has been greatly improved.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

During the year the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to forty-eight Catholic girls by the Right Reverend Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of the Springfield diocese and the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to nine Episcopal girls by the Reverend Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of western Massachusetts.

We are most grateful to the officiating clergymen — Rev. Edward J. Fitzgerald of Clinton, Rev. Robert R. Carmichael of Clinton and Rev. David P. Hatch of Lancaster — for their assistance and efficient, faithful service, and to Mrs. J. J. Dann of Worcester, Jewish Instructor, for her keen interest, help and encouragement to the Jewish girls.

GENERAL.

There were 2,000 visitors to see the girls during the year and 600 visitors to see the institution. Thirty-eight visits were made by the trustees during the year.

We are indebted to Mr. Walter W. Morrison of Boston for his generous Christmas gift of Victrola records which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by girls and officers.

Through the generosity of Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, each girl in the school was able to send a Christmas card of greetings to her family, in addition to the Christmas letter which had gone out earlier in the month.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1922 is respectfully submitted.

We have had very little sickness of importance the past year and the health of the girls on the whole has been excellent. There has been very little contagious disease.

The increase in out-patients over last year, noted in our report, is due to the fact that a limited number of chronic cases have had to make repeated visits to the hospital for treatment.

Dr. William E. Dolan has continued to serve as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work Done.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department | 6,589 |
| Number of cases admitted to hospital | 465 |
| Total number of different cases admitted to hospital | 360 |
| Average number of patients in hospital | 8 |
| Number of new commitments examined by physician | 121 |
| Number of returned girls examined by physician | 71 |
| Number of girls examined on leaving school | 127 |
| Number having blood taken for Wassermann reaction | 447 |
| Smears taken | 363 |
| Total number of treatments for specific diseases | 6,048 |
| Transferred to other hospitals for operation | 6 |
| Taken to other hospitals for treatment and advice | 12 |
| Pregnant, returned girls | 9 |
| Pregnant, when committed | 11 |
| X-rays | 2 |

Report of Work of Oculist.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of visits | 24 |
| Number of commitments whose vision was tested | 127 |
| Number of other inmates whose vision was tested | 23 |
| Number of ear examinations | 164 |
| Number of nose examinations | 164 |
| Number of throat examinations | 141 |
| Operations for adenoids and tonsils | 17 |
| Girls given prescriptions for glasses | 60 |
| Deviated septum | 28 |
| Defective hearing | 11 |
| Glands "positive" | 58 |
| Glands "negative" | 69 |
| Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school | 127 |
| Operation on ear | 1 |

Report of Work of Dentist.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Amalgam Fillings | 1,098 |
| Enamel Fillings | 314 |
| Cement Fillings | 95 |
| Extractions | 340 |
| Gas administrations | 106 |
| Noval administrations | 80 |
| Novocaine administrations | 13 |
| Cleansings | 252 |
| Full upper plates | 2 |
| Partial plates | 8 |
| Bridged teeth | 18 |
| Gold inlays | 12 |
| Trubyte crowns | 9 |
| Gold crowns | 13 |

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| In the school Nov. 30, 1921 | 285 | |
| Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1921 | 482 | |
| Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1921 | 767 | |
| Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 121 | |
| Received on parole from Reformatory for Women | 1 | |
| | 889 | |
| Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1922 | 117 | |
| Honorably discharged during year | 25 | |
| In other institutions by transfer or commitment | 13 | |
| Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women) during year | 2 | |
| Died | 2 | |
| Deported | 1 | |
| | 160 | |
| Total in custody Nov. 30, 1922 | 729 | |

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| In the school Nov. 30, 1921 | 285 | |
| Since committed | 121 | |
| | 406 | |
| Recalled to the school: | | |
| For a visit to the school | 24 | |
| From a visit home | 5 | |
| From hospital | 7 | |
| For treatment | 4 | |
| For further training | 10 | |
| Because unsatisfactory in place | 5 | |
| For larceny | 2 | |
| For running away from school | 12 | |
| For running away from place | 7 | |
| For discipline | 2 | |
| Too feeble-minded to place | 2 | |
| For running away from home | 5 | |
| For being immoral while a runaway | 17 | |
| While a runaway from place | 10 | |
| While a runaway from home | 7 | |
| For immoral conduct | 14 | |
| While in place | 10 | |
| While at home | 4 | |
| Because in danger of immoral conduct | 1 | |
| | 117 | |
| | 523 | |
| Released from the school: | | |
| On parole to parents and relatives | 52 | |
| On parole to other families for wages | 112 | |
| On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages | 15 | |
| For a visit to the school | 23 | |
| For a visit | 5 | |

Released from the school — *Con.*

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ran away from Industrial School | 11 |
| Transferred to hospitals | 28 |
| Transferred to Monson State Hospital | 1 |
| Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women) | |
| during year | 2 |
| To be deported | 1 |
| Transferred to Reformatory for Women | 1 |
| | <hr/> 251 |
| Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922 | 272 |

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| GIRLS PAROLED. | LENGTH OF STAY. | | GIRLS PAROLED. | LENGTH OF STAY. | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Years. | Months. | | Years. | Months. |
| 1 | — | 1 ¹ | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| 1 | — | 6 ¹ | 6 | 2 | — |
| 1 | — | 15 ¹ | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | — | 16 ¹ | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | — | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | — | 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | — | 8 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | — | 10 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | — | 11 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 7 | 1 | 10 | | | |

Total number paroled for first time during year, 120; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 2 days.

¹ Days.TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Adultery | 1 |
| Being a runaway | 8 |
| Delinquent | 21 |
| Fornication | 8 |
| Idle and disorderly | 5 |
| Larceny | 11 |
| Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life | 1 |
| Lewdness | 8 |
| Nightwalking | 1 |
| Stubbornness | 54 |
| Wayward Child | 3 |
| Total number committed | <hr/> 121 |

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Between 10 and 11 years | 1 |
| Between 11 and 12 years | 4 |
| Between 12 and 13 years | 2 |
| Between 13 and 14 years | 10 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Between 14 and 15 years | 19 |
| Between 15 and 16 years | 41 |
| Between 16 and 17 years | 33 |
| Between 17 and 18 years | 11 |
| Total number committed | 121 |
| Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 26 days. | |

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Born in the United States | 108 |
| Born in foreign countries | 13 |
| Canada | 4 |
| England | 1 |
| Italy | 4 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 |
| Russia | 3 |
| Total | 121 |

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--|-----|
| Both parents born in the United States | 35 |
| Both parents foreign born | 58 |
| Father native born and mother foreign | 13 |
| Father foreign born and mother native | 4 |
| Mother native, father unknown | 5 |
| Mother foreign, father unknown | 2 |
| Father native, mother unknown | 3 |
| Nativity of both parents unknown | 1 |
| Total | 121 |

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| In school | 32 |
| Housework at home | 7 |
| Housework at foster home | 5 |
| Factory | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 11 |
| Idle | 59 |
| Total number committed | 121 |

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| In high school (first year) | 5 | In school when committed | 32 |
| In high school (second year) | 5 | Out of school less than one year | 25 |
| Through grade IX | 2 | Out of school between one and two years | 30 |
| In grade IX | 3 | Out of school between two and three years | 25 |
| In grade VIII | 22 | Out of school between three and four years | 8 |
| In grade VII | 20 | Out of school between four and five years | 1 |
| In grade VI | 28 | | |
| In grade V | 17 | | |
| In grade IV | 6 | | |
| In grade III | 4 | | |
| In ungraded and special classes | 9 | | |
| Total number committed | 121 | Total number committed | 121 |

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922: —

| CASH ACCOUNT. | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Balance December 1, 1921 | | \$60 03 |
| <i>Receipts.</i> | | |
| <i>Income.</i> | | |
| Personal services: | | |
| Reimbursement from Board of Retirement | \$10 84 | |
| Sales | 524 49 | |
| | | 535 33 |
| <i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i> | | |
| Maintenance appropriations: | | |
| Balance of 1921 | \$13,426 01 | |
| Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30) | 5,000 00 | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | 117,438 66 | |
| | | 135,864 67 |
| Special appropriations: | | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | | 14,475 30 |
| Trust funds: | | |
| Rogers book | \$34 50 | |
| Fay | 70 00 | |
| | | 104 50 |
| Total | | \$151,039 83 |
| <i>Payments.</i> | | |
| To treasury of Commonwealth: | | |
| Institution income | \$535 33 | |
| Refunds, account maintenance | 8 06 | |
| | | \$543 39 |
| Maintenance appropriations: | | |
| Balance of schedules of previous year | \$13,486 04 | |
| Approved schedules of 1922 | \$117,438 66 | |
| Less returned | 8 06 | |
| | 117,430 60 | |
| November advances | 4,071 65 | |
| | | 134,988 29 |
| Special appropriations | | 14,379 55 |
| Rogers book fund | \$34 50 | |
| Fay fund | 70 00 | |
| | | 104 50 |
| Balance, November 30, 1922 | | 1,024 10 |
| Total | | \$151,039 83 |
| MAINTENANCE. | | |
| Balance from previous year, brought forward | | \$1,090 42 |
| Appropriation, current year | | 147,500 00 |
| Total | | \$148,590 42 |
| Expenses (as analyzed below) | | 144,158 84 |
| Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth | | \$4,431 58 |

Analysis of Expenses.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Personal services | \$56,593 23 |
| Religious instruction | 1,360 70 |
| Travel, transportation and office expenses | 1,596 16 |
| Food | 17,412 83 |
| Clothing and materials | 9,260 21 |
| Furnishings and household supplies | 9,074 01 |
| Medical and general care | 3,484 40 |
| Heat, light and power | 18,786 40 |
| Farm | 11,599 88 |
| Garage, stable and grounds | 1,399 74 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 6,796 62 |
| Repairs and renewals | 6,794 66 |
| Total expenses for maintenance | \$144,158 84 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Appropriations for current year, heating certain cottages | \$18,000 00 |
| Expended during the year (see statement below) | 14,475 30 |
| Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year | \$3,524 70 |

| OBJECT. | Act or Resolve. | Whole Amount. | Expended during Fiscal Year. | Total expended to Date. | Balance at End of Year |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Heating certain cottages | Acts 1922, Chap. 129 | \$18,000 00 | \$14,475 30 | \$14,475 30 | \$3,524 70 |
| | | \$18,000 00 | \$14,475 30 | \$14,475 30 | \$3,524 70 |

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cash on hand | \$1,024 10 |
| November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance | 4,071 65 |
| | \$5,095 75 |
| Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1922, schedules | 21,728 24 |
| | \$26,823 99 |

Liabilities.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Schedule of November bills | \$26,728 24 |
| One voucher on schedule against special appropriation | 95 75 |
| | 26,823 99 |

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 292.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$144,158.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.4941.
 Receipt from sales, \$524.49.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0345.
 All other institution receipts, \$10.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00.
 Net weekly per capita \$9.4596.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

| <i>Land.</i> | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 176 acres (Lancaster farm) | | \$9,200 00 |
| 7 acres woodland | | 400 00 |
| 33 acres (Bolton) | | 2,835 00 |
| 12 acres (Broderick lot) | | 1,000 00 |
| 30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot) | | 700 00 |
| 10 acres woodland | | 300 00 |
| Water works, reservoir and land | | 7,500 00 |
| Sewer systems | | 10,000 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$31,935 00 |

| <i>Buildings.</i> | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Storehouse | | \$5,000 00 |
| Hospital | | 10,000 00 |
| Chapel | | 14,000 00 |
| Putnam cottage | | 18,000 00 |
| Fisher cottage | | 18,000 00 |
| Richardson cottage | | 18,000 00 |
| Rogers cottage | | 16,000 00 |
| Fay cottage | | 16,300 00 |
| Mary Lamb cottage | | 16,000 00 |
| Elm cottage | | 7,000 00 |
| Farmhouse | | 2,000 00 |
| Bolton cottage | | 21,000 00 |
| Honor cottage | | 31,000 00 |
| Pines cottage | | 29,000 00 |
| Dairy | | 1,200 00 |
| Large barn | | 13,350 00 |
| Bolton farm buildings | | 3,000 00 |
| Holden shops | | 900 00 |
| Hose house | | 200 00 |
| Piggery | | 1,700 00 |
| Silo | | 500 00 |
| Ice houses | | 1,000 00 |
| Spring houses | | 100 00 |
| Reservoir gate house | | 200 00 |
| Pump building and machinery | | 1,500 00 |
| Administration building | | 14,900 00 |
| Electric wiring and telephone system | | 10,500 00 |
| Schoolhouse | | 40,000 00 |
| Heating unit and underground conduits | | 11,500 00 |
| High-pressure water system | | 5,340 00 |
| Fire escapes, additional | | 300 00 |
| Vegetable cellar | | 5,500 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 332,990 00 |
| Total real estate | | <hr/> |
| | | \$364,925 00 |

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| Personal property | | 87,559 92 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total valuation of property | | \$452,484 92 |

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--|--------|----------|---------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year | - | 285 | 285 |
| Number received during year (committed, 121; returned from parole, 71) | - | 192 | 192 |
| Number passing out of the institution during the year | - | 205 | 205 |
| Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution | - | 272 | 272 |
| Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year | - | 292 | 292 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year | 21 | 54 | 75 |

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year | 596 |
| Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody | 142 |
| Employees of Parole Branch | 16 |

Expenditures for the Institution.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Current expenses: | |
| Salaries and wages | \$56,593 23 |
| Travel, transportation, etc. | 1,596 16 |
| Food | 17,412 83 |
| Religious instruction | 1,360 70 |
| Clothing and material | 9,260 21 |
| Furnishings and household supplies | 9,074 01 |
| Medical and general care | 3,484 40 |
| Heat, light and power | 18,786 40 |
| Farm and stable | 11,599 88 |
| Grounds | 1,399 74 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 6,796 62 |
| Repairs and renewals | 6,794 66 |
| Total for institution | \$144,158 84 |
| Extraordinary expenses: | |
| Heating Cottages | 14,475 30 |
| | \$158,634 14 |

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries | \$22,955 19 |
| Visitors' traveling and office expenses | 9,136 15 |
| Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls | 2,426 35 |
| Total | \$34,517 69 |
| Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch | \$193,151 83 |

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.¹

¹ Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent on Aug. 31, 1922.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

The year has been exceptional because of the many changes in personnel in the Girls Parole Branch. Miss Edith N. Burleigh, who had been its able executive for ten years, left on Aug. 31, 1922, to take up new duties. The assistant superintendent was promoted to the office of superintendent.

Miss Sarah Dechter, who had been a competent visitor for two years, was given the field work which the assistant superintendent had done — that of making the first investigations of the families from which our new commitments come.

Miss Goldie Basch and Miss Marguerite Gould resigned their positions as visitors on Aug. 1, 1922. Miss Gould left to be married and Miss Basch to accept a higher salaried position in the West. Miss Adele Chandler, Miss Marion Flanders and Miss Louise Sweeney, all experienced social workers, were selected to fill these vacancies.

In general the policies of previous years will be continued, but it is the plan of the Parole Branch to give special attention to the following phases of the work:—

First: More frequent visiting of girls paroled to parents and relatives. The work can be readjusted so that girls in their own homes may be visited more frequently. Many of the failures of girls paroled to parents in the past might have been averted, perhaps, if they had been adequately visited.

Our foster homes are selected with the greatest care. That does not mean that girls, even in these homes, can be left without visiting. All girls should be visited often enough for the visitors to be a real influence over them and to keep them interested and encouraged, and to guide the employers or relatives in judicious management of them. Visitors should be ever on the watch to keep in the foster home, as well as in the girl's own home, a sympathetic, wholesome attitude toward the girl, and to know that she is given the best opportunities to succeed.

The girl in her own home is often with parents who are ignorant and illiterate — distrustful and resentful of all authority. The officer who calls quarterly, or semi-annually, for a report on the girl is met with antagonism. But the visitor, who "drops in" frequently in a friendly, sympathetic, interested, unofficial manner gets the good will of the entire family. Her advice, which at first may be unwelcomed, in time will be sought, and she will be looked upon as a real "friend in need."

Second: Consideration of the advisability of dividing the State into geographical districts, for the purposes of visiting, and the developing more fully of the community resources of the State.

A table showing the distribution of our girls in foster homes indicates that nearly every one was within a fifteen-mile radius of Boston. It is a pity to lose the splendid opportunities that our country village homes offer. There the girl can enter into the church and neighborhood activities as she is not always allowed to do in the city or near-city home.

To spread our girls out over the State and utilize the new opportunities for their

development, is a big step which cannot be taken in a day or a week, but in a few months our work ought to show a decided change in location.

If each visitor has her girls grouped in a territory wholly her own, she may have more time for visiting and can search out and open up many new avenues for the advancement of her girls. This readjustment, to be successfully done, must be made gradually and without causing commotion among the girls. A careful study of this question will be made during the year.

Third: Secondary investigations of all homes made by one person.

The homes of all girls petitioned for and of all girls who are ready to be paroled from the School should be reinvestigated to ascertain what changes have taken place since the first investigations were made.

A person doing only investigating can become skilful and expeditious. She will learn the short cuts to the most reliable sources of information. She will give sufficient time to all interviews. A good investigator must be a good listener, for investigating is not asking reams of questions, but is talking in a kindly, confidential way as friend to friend. It takes much time to search out facts and at the same time create a feeling of good will. To gather facts without arousing undue suspicions against the person investigated and at the same time create and strengthen the confidence of these unfortunate ones in all welfare work and workers is a real science which must be studied.

THE GIRL ON PAROLE.

There have been 596 individual girls on parole during the year, — 24 more than last year. One hundred and thirty girls were taken on parole from the school for the first time and 77 returned girls have been reparaoled this year, making a total of 207 girls.

At the beginning of the year there were remaining in the school 43 girls who had been previously returned. Thirty-nine of those girls were placed again on parole this year. Thirty-four of the 43 returned girls were mentally examined and 88 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded or psychopaths.

Three hundred and forty-four girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and forty-nine foster homes have been used. Two hundred and eighteen new applications for girls to do housework have been investigated and 105 new foster homes used.

Eighty-five girls during the year completed at least a year's stay in a foster home; 62 had been in their places over a year; 17 remained in the same places at least 2 years; and 6 for 3 years. Forty-three girls were in the same foster homes from Dec. 1921 to Dec. 1, 1922.

Thirty-four girls have attended school during the year — 21 in High School, 10 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy and 1 in business college. Three girls were graduated from High School. Two of these became of age. Seven of these 34 girls have lived in their own homes and were no expense to the department apart from that of visiting. Nineteen school girls in foster homes have earned wages sufficient to be self-supporting. Seven girls in grammar school have earned fifty cents a week during school time. One girl only has been boarded and her father has reimbursed the State for her board.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Seventy girls have been returned to the school during the year, 11 for further training. (Ten were committed pregnant and had had no training.) Thirty-nine girls were paroled again before Nov. 30, 1922, leaving 35 returned girls in the school. Of the 70 girls returned, 54 were mentally examined and 88.8 per cent of that number were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 35 remaining in the school at the end of the year, 24 had had mental examinations and 95 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths.

A girl is not returned to the school until every resource in the community has been thoroughly tested or she has become a menace to society. Girls are returned for serious causes, such as repeated stealing, running away, immorality, and for medical care and training.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Sixty-five girls with babies, or pregnant girls, have been in our care during the year, 40 per cent of whom were committed to the school pregnant. One cannot help wondering whether, if the commitment of the pregnant girl were postponed until after the birth of the child, in most cases, she could not be cared for in the community and her commitment to an institution be unnecessary. As she is not kept at the school but is transferred to another institution to await confinement, and then taken by the parole branch wholly untrained, she is a serious problem.

To teach her how to care for herself and her baby and be self-supporting at the same time is a difficult situation and one under which many girls go to pieces. To find a suitable home for such a girl and keep her encouraged and happy takes as much time and planning as two or three girls without babies would require.

MEDICAL CARE OF GIRLS.

Our visits to the hospitals, private doctors and dentists have increased noticeably this year. The need of a regular hospital worker is more and more urgent. Had it not been for the devotion of our faithful friend, Miss Caroline Field, who has just completed 13 years of volunteer service for our department, our girls could not have had the medical attention that has been given them.

There have been 890 visits to the out-patient departments of hospitals and 164 ward patients, including those who were committed to the Psychopathic Hospital for 10 days' observation. Girls have been seen by private doctors and dentists 107 times.

INVESTIGATIONS OF HOMES.

There have been 121 investigations of the homes of the girls committed to the school during the year. The following figures tell something of the conditions in those homes and of the girls themselves when committed:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Both parents living in the home | 52 |
| Living in their own homes when committed | 63 |
| Homes which had either immoral or alcoholic relatives in them | 69 |
| Girls with previous court records | 58 |
| Girls who had been on probation from court | 52 |
| Girls who had been in other institutions | 27 |
| Girls who had had mental examinations before commitment (70 per cent of whom were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths) | 47 |
| Girls who were known to have venereal disease before commitment | 34 |

There have been 279 secondary investigations of girls' homes made this year. Whether the girl is paroled to her home or not, this additional information is a great help in studying the girl and the relation of her family to her.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

On Nov. 30, 1922, there were 341 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$14,002.45. Thirty-six girls had accounts ranging from \$100.56 to \$335.86. Six had over \$200 each. Several girls had aided their families financially. The girls are encouraged to do this when there is need in the home. One girl has sent her mother \$150 this year to help in the support of the family.

CONCLUSIONS.

Of 142 girls who passed out of the care of the Trustees this year, 25 were honorably discharged. The conduct of the 117 who reached their majority may be divided as follows: 68, good; 11, fair; 14, bad; 25, unknown, because they were out of the State or runaways.

When one remembers that all of the girls when committed to the school were considered failures by social agencies, by probation officers, and by parents, the above figures are most encouraging.

Parole, however, cannot be estimated by figures alone, because there is so much of the human element, the personal touch, that enters into character building. Many times it has been noted that a girl who was considered a failure at 21, was a real success at 24. The influence of the friendly contact with her visitor was only temporarily forgotten.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of visits to girls in place | 1,340 |
| Number of visits to girls at home | 574 |
| Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.) | 2,425 |
| Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls | 1,260 |
| Number of trips to hospital with girls | 890 |
| Number of trips to private doctors with girls | 17 |
| Number of trips to dentists with girls | 90 |
| Number of homes visited and investigated | 510 |
| Number of homes visited with girl | 26 |
| Number of shopping trips with or for girls | 665 |
| Number of interviews with parents and relatives | 2,872 |
| Number of interviews with other people | 4,510 |
| Number of times runaways hunted | 143 |
| Number of places investigated | 218 |
| Number of visits to court | 48 |
| Number of visits at the Industrial School | 98 |
| Number of visits at other institutions | 196 |
| Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.) | 401 |
| Number of visits to public schools | 15 |
| Judge Baker Foundation | 14 |
| Hours overtime | 1,643 |

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

| | |
|---|-------|
| On parole with relatives in Massachusetts | 111 |
| On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts | 16 |
| On parole in families, earning wages | 175 |
| At work elsewhere, not living with relatives | 8 |
| Attending school, earning wages | 19 |
| Attending school, living at home | 2 |
| Attending school, boarding | 1 |
| Out of State, in place | 1 |
| In hospitals | 15 |
| Married (subject to recall for cause) | 57 |
| Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd | 3 |
| Boarding temporarily | 3 |
| Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: | |
| (a) This year | 28 |
| (b) Previously | 17 |
| Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown: | |
| (a) This year | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 457 |
| In the school Nov. 30, 1922 | 272 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 729 |

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1921 | \$17,994 40 |
| Cash received from savings to credit of 316 girls from Dec. 1, 1921, to Nov. 30, 1922 | \$18,060 71 |
| Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls | 226 43 |
| Cash received for trust funds | 1,336 00 |
| Cash received from other sources | 292 40 |
| Interest on deposits | 641 01 |
| | <hr/> |
| By 1,440 deposits with the department | 20,556 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$38,550 95 |
| Cash withdrawn by 362 girls | 18,478 04 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1922 | \$20,072 91 |

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 362 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

| REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL. | Number of Girls. | Amount. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Clothing | 246 | \$3,532 73 |
| Dentists | 48 | 771 34 |
| Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc. | 85 | 557 30 |
| To help at home | 17 | 313 70 |
| Board | 125 | 935 27 |
| Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in re- turning runaway wards | 137 | 396 96 |
| Expenses for baby | 17 | 357 16 |
| Hospital | 35 | 639 08 |
| Overpaid wages, returned to employer | 4 | 19 01 |
| Christmas, vacations and spending money | 64 | 253 57 |
| To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed | 6 | 256 00 |
| Schooling | 8 | 52 74 |
| Transferred to other institutions | 5 | 173 57 |
| To co-operative bank and insurance | 3 | 82 72 |
| Girls becoming of age | 88 | 4,929 76 |
| Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies | 5 | \$18,270 91 207 13 |
| | | \$18,478 04 |

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries: | |
| Edith N. Burleigh, Supt. | \$1,875 00 |
| Almeda F. Cree, Supt. | 570 00 |
| Visitors | 16,168 33 |
| Clerks | 3,891 76 |
| Extra clerks | 450 10 |
| | \$22,955 19 |
| Visitors: | |
| Travel | \$4,158 98 |
| Carriage hire | 388 52 |
| | 4,547 50 |
| Office Expenses: | |
| Advertising | \$66 08 |
| Postage | 444 89 |
| Printing | 179 94 |
| Stationery and office expenses | 480 73 |
| Telephone and telegrams | 828 96 |
| Rent | 2,520 00 |
| Sundries | 68 05 |
| | 4,588 65 |
| Total expended for administration and visiting | \$32,091 34 |
| Assistance to girls: | |
| Board | \$654 66 |
| Clothing | 606 76 |
| Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work) | 363 18 |
| Travel | 801 75 |
| Total expended for girls | 2,426 35 |
| Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Indus- trial School for Girls | \$34,517 69 |

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Miss Caroline I. Field | Boston. |
| Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan | Boston. |

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

| | Cash. | Securities. | Total. |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$418 26 | \$30,700 00 | \$31,118 26 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investments | 1,609 68 | | 1,609 68 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$2,027 94 | \$30,700 00 | \$32,727 94 |
| <i>Present Investments.</i> | | | |
| Athol bond | | \$1,500 00 | |
| Boston & Albany R.R. bonds | | 300 00 | |
| Columbus (Ohio) bond | | 11,500 00 | |
| Everett bond | | 3,000 00 | |
| New York (State) bond | | 1,000 00 | |
| West Brookfield bond | | 1,000 00 | |
| Worcester Trust Company certificates | | 400 00 | |
| Easthampton note | | 6,000 00 | |
| Norwood notes | | 6,000 00 | |
| | | \$30,700 00 | |
| Cash on hand | | 2,027 94 | \$32,727 94 |

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | | \$20,000 00 | \$20,000 00 |
| No transactions in 1921-22. | | | |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | | 20,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| <i>Present Investments.</i> | | | |
| Boston & Albany R.R. certificates | | \$14,000 00 | |
| Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds | | 5,000 00 | |
| New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate | | 1,000 00 | |
| | | | \$20,000 00 |

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

| | Cash. | Securities. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$7,686 02 | | \$7,686 02 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investments | 1,760 74 | | 1,760 74 |
| | \$9,446 76 | | \$9,446 76 |
| <i>Payments in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Lyman School for Boys | 803 91 | | 803 91 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$8,642 85 | | \$8,642 85 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Cash on hand | | | \$8,642 85 |

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| No transactions in 1921-22 | | | |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Atrol bonds | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$448 19 | \$100 00 | \$548 19 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investment | 63 02 | | 63 02 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$511 21 | \$100 00 | \$611 21 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Boston & Albany R.R. stock | | \$100 00 | |
| Cash on hand | | 511 21 | \$611 21 |

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

| | Cash. | Securities. | Total. |
|---|-------|-------------|------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| No transactions in 1921-22 | | | |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| American Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany bonds | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

| | Cash. | Securities. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$62 54 | | \$62 54 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investments | 42 68 | | 42 68 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$105 22 | | \$105 22 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Cash on hand | | | \$105 22 |

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| No transactions in 1921-22. | | | |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Middleborough bond | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$122 18 | | \$122 18 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investment | 42 62 | | 42 62 |
| | \$164 80 | | \$164 80 |
| <i>Payments in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Industrial School for Girls | 70 00 | | 70 00 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$94 80 | | \$94 80 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Cash on hand | | | \$94 80 |

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Securities matured | \$1,000 00 | | |
| Securities transferred | | 1,000 00 | |
| | \$1,000 00 | \$2,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| <i>Payments in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Securities transferred | 1,000 00 | | |
| Securities matured | | 1,000 00 | |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| United States bonds | | \$1,000 00 | \$1,000 00 |

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

| | Cash. | Securities. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Balance Dec. 1, 1921 | \$78 09 | | \$78 09 |
| <i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Income from investment | 36 20 | | 36 20 |
| | \$114 29 | | \$114 29 |
| <i>Payments in 1921-22.</i> | | | |
| Industrial School for Girls | 34 50 | | 34 50 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1922 | \$79 79 | | \$79 79 |
| <i>Present Investment.</i> | | | |
| Cash on hand | | | \$79 79 |

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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